THE STATE CAPITAL.

GRAND FIELD DAY IN THE SENATE.

The Eric Classification Bill Debated in Committee of the Whole and Reported.

Persistent Attacks by an Erie Senator.

Important Amendments to the Bill.

The Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General to Appoint Inspectors of Election.

The Wood Bribery and Corruption Case.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE

The Investigated Senator's Conduct Inconsistent with His Position as Senator.

POLITICAL CLAP-TRAP

ALBANT, March 13, 1872. In the Assembly to-day a large number of bills were read a third time and passed. Mr. Alvord, he leader of the republicans in the Lower House, ttempted to make some political capital for his by offering a resolution to the effect the recent glorious news from the Granite forbids any other than the most passive action e future by the late democratic party. But as acobs, the active democratic member from ight up again. Mr. Alvord's purpose being prac-

cally accomplished by its introduction.

Mr. Dixon, representative of the Beach Pneumatic diread Company, appeared before the Railroad he statements that his company was loaded down ay owed besides only \$200,000, and this was all stadebtedness of the company.

THE FIGHT OVER THE ERIE BILL

rie's. Fire-Bater on the Rampage-Objec tions, Amendments and Interruptions—The Bill Well on Its Passage. ALBANY, March 18, 1872.

The great sensation in the Legislature to-day was Brie bill, which was made the special order in Senate immediately after the reading of the nal. Long before the regular hour for the ng of the proceedings had arrived the lobbies ing the Senate Chamber were crowded with an idea that their advice and counsel by the Aoren and crowded into the Senators'

would have been undoubtedly uproarious. But as it was, we looked in vain among crowds that thronged the Chambers on every side for the well known faces of the gentry, paid and unpaid, who had up to a few days ago been the outside henchmen of the Erie Ring, and to whose efforts it looked for final success, and whose checks, drawn to the account of "Legal Expenses," made the hungry bone hunters in both houses hug themselves. selves with joy in anticipation of the good time that was in store for them. Where they had gone no one knew; but it is pretty certain that the overthrow of Gould in New York was too much even for their steadfastness to principle, and that they had, before the fight came on, been forced to'go "where the woodbine twineth," probably without having themselves been able to secure even a week's interest on the gross amounts they had a blank check balance in pocket against for had a blank check balance in pocket against for greating the wheels of legislation. The acene was certainly an exciting one, and everybody seemed to feel that the time had finally come when a show of hands would have to be made, no matter what had happened in New York, to turn the tables on the "men of September." Therewere a few of the Senators who had determined to make a fight for Erle before the crash came about make a fight for Erie before the crash came about in New York, but they looked chopfallen and down-cast when the Senate opened, for all the world like men who had lived in expectation of the death of a sickly rich old relative who had got suddenly cured when least they expected it. While the

prayer was being said

MADDEN, THE ERIE FIRE EATER,
took his seat and looked about him with a deflat air,
and Chatdeld, who loves the old road with a wonderful affection, lay back in his chair gloomy and
pensive. Johnson pretended to feel particularly
joily, and did his best to joke Woodin into a laugh, on Woodin's brow that would not go, do what he might to seem unconscious. O'Brien was the happiest man in the circle, judging from his general looks. Even up to yesterday he was apprehensive that some move might be made by his skillul oppon ents to postpone the battle and probably stific every attempt to bring it about, and now that the question had at last been brought squarely up and there was no avenue for escape left to those who were at last to take sides one way or the other, it is no wonder he appeared in excellent humor. It fell to the lot of Robertson to open the light, and he did so by moving that the bill should be passed lammediately after the third realing. The question was put and a two-third vote carried the motions. Then came the fight. A motion for amendment was offered for the bill by its opponent, and, although one or two of them go through in Committee of the Whole, they were reconsidered in the Senate and finally voted down. D. P. Wood, by deacouncing the people along the line of the road as sharery in the plunder of the theves who had controlled it, brought finaffeld to his feet, who took the remark as a personal one. For a time I looked as though there was to be a nice little row between the two gentisment that would eventually require the interference of the Sergeant-at-Arms; but Wood declared that he was not personal, and he scraped his way out of the difficulty as best he could, and Chatfield sat down a contented man. Then Madden arose. He looked fercer than is his usual wont; in fact everybody saw that he mean mischief, and certamly he tried to make all he could to defeat amend in some way or other, and he moved to make all he could to defeat the bill. Every section that was read he moved to amend in some way or other, and he made each one has subject for a speech, in which the bill denounced as "infamous." "Gaumabel," "a mass or abonimations;" his remarks denounced as "infamous." "is remarks denounced from the object shakepeare, W. Cuilen for a subject for a speech, in which the bill but was unsuccessful, for there was a cloud on Woodin's brow that would not go, de

Library of Congress

Mr. Roberson moved to strike out in the seventh line, the words "maid companies" and insert "Erie Raliway Company." He said the object of the amendment was to perfect the bill; that if the bill were passed in its present shape it would conflict with the constitution, which provides that no local bin shall embrace more than one subject substantially expressed in its title. If it is desired to repeal the Classification act as relates to these other companies it could be done by other bills.

Mr. D. P. Wood remarked that if the act in the shape in which it was reported was unconstitutional, then the original Classification act was unconstitutional, then the original Classification act was unconstitutional for the same reason.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the Classification act did not relate to private matters, it related to several railroads. The present bill was a private bill in regard to the Eric Raliway Company, and yet soveral other companies have been lugged in. There was a vast difference between this bill and that which is sought to be repealed in part. If there was any doubt in regard to constitutionality, the Legislature ought not to de anything which might involve the Eric Raliway Company in furtier litigation.

Mr. Madden and the autorney General had, after all their labor, prough nere.

Mr. Roberson replied that, in justice to the Attorney General and Mr. Southmayd, they drew the bill precisely in the way that it is now proposed to be amended.

Mr. Madden asked pardon for mentioning these gentlemen's names. The papers all referred to this

bill precisely in the way that it is now proposed to be amended.

Mr. Mandra asked pardon for mentioning these gentlemen's names. The papers all referred to this bill as the Autorney General's bill. He did not know much about it; had not read it until this morning. He moved to report progress on the bill. The motion was put and lost.

Mr. D. P. Wood then said he now saw more clearly, upon examining the latter part of the bill, the force of the argument of Mr. Robertson; but that if it were not that the latter part of the bill applied excusively to the Eric Rahway Company there would be no force-in the argument. It would meet his views better to repeal the Classification act entirely, because he thought it was wrong in principle.

tion to the officials named in his place.

Mr. Madden moved as an amendment to strike out the cattre scood section. He said it was a most extraordinary section; it was "A REVOLUTIONARY AND EXTRAORDINARY BILL."

reierred to the opening of the road and its past history. He said it had come to be a mere football of the buils and bears in Wall street. The company had never made any dividents, except once, a few years ago, and then they borrowed money for the purpose; they did that to put up the price of stock. The stock was all in the hands of stock gamblers. The interest of the people along the property of the purpose they did that to put up the price of stock. The stock was all in the hands of stock gamblers. The interest of the people along the property of the

Senator from the Fifth (Mr. Benedict) almost complained that the present angers had conducted the road anticologic to the people along the line. The senator is the senator for, and then we might not grumble because they del some things well. If they have wronged anybody they have their remedy.

Mr. O'BRIEN (dem.) asked the Senator from the Tenth (Mr. Madden) if the Fire Ring was not a part and parcel of the Tammany Ring?

Mr. Maddens said in response that four years ago his friend Senator Ramsay asked him to come here to pievent the Eric Railway Company from isling into the hands of Vanderblit; he found here, working for Vanderblit and against Gould and the Eric Ring, William M. Tweed and his adherents; they were shoulder to shoulder with the Central clique and opposed to the Krie Ring.

Mr. Cock inquired if the status was not changed—if Tweed and the rest of the Tammany Ring had not been the supporters and abettors of the Eric Ring?

not been the supporters and abettors of the Eric Ring?

Mr. Madden acknowledged that the situation had somewhat changed in that respect.

Mr. Lord (dem.) said he was surprised at the motion of the Senator from the Ninth (Mr. Robertson), lie was in favor of the bill, unless it was to be shorn of its good features. He was surprised that the Senator should ask the Attorney General to come down from his high position and become an inspector of election of the Eric Railroad. He regretted to see the Attorney General, one of the great reformers, turned into a lobbyman on the floor of the Senate.

MR. ROBERTSON'S AMENDMENT CARRIED.

He had always made it a point to put himself into the other man's boots and look at a question from that standpoint.

Mr. ROBERTSON saked who was wronged by this bill.

Madden responded that good government was wronged and the people were wronged by placing in the statute books such a damnable precedent. He said the had refused on the second day of the session to establish a bad precedent, because Andrew J. Green was honest. He would govern by goneral and not by special laws.

Mr. D. P. Wood—I suppose the Senator was in the boots of a stockholder of the road? (Laughter.) Mr. Madden.—I was there affecen or twenty years ago, but I got out as quick as I could and I never got into those boots again. (Renewed laughter). Mr. Madden, went on to say that he cid not think the bill really amounted to anything. The stockholders would rale any way. He thought the bill should be amended, it is was going to be made a law, so that the new management should not plunder the people along the line. He advocated a provision that the road should pay only a certain percentage upon the actual cash cost of the road.

Mr. D. P. Wood said if there was any well-grounded lear that the road would fall into the hands of foreigners who would make repriessifuent, he comments to make up for the loss suffered by them on account of previous mismanagement, but the termination of the past year.

Mr. Robertson said the late Erie management was at an end, and the new management desired the passage of the bill.

The Clerk, by request, then read a communications from the new Board, enclosing the resolution passed by them to that effect and already published in the Heralton.

The motion of Mr. Madden to strike out the third section was lost. He then moved to strike out the third section was lost. He then moved to strike out to any amendment making it a general lastead of a special legislation. He wished that the gentleman who litroduced the bill (Senator O'Brien) would consent to any amendment making it a general lastead of a special largis. He provide

These columns, these walls, shall sy, From their firm bade as soon as I.

(Loud laughter.)

Mr. Madden's motion was lost. He then moved to add to the fifth section:—"No person shall be elected a director of this company who is not a resident of the State of New York."

Mr. O'BRIEN—I am in favor of that,

Mr. BENEDICT—I will go for a provision that directors shall be citizens of the United States; but this road runs through a portion of New Jersey and it would be hardly fair to exclude that State from the management.

Mr. MADDEN—We simply run through a corner of the State as a matter of convenience,

Mr. D. P. Wood moved to amend so that directors should be citizens of the United States.

Mr. TIEMANN—According to the amendment of the Senator from the Tenth (Mr. Madden) a foreigner may be a director.

Tac amendment was then adopted providing that

then read.

Mr. D. P. Wood offered as a substitute for the ninth section an entirely new section, providing that the rates of fare and transportation should not be interessed. From those of 1871, saying that he did

the rates of fare and transportation should not be interested from those of left, saying that he did so to prevent any possibility of the people along the line being deeced by the foreign stockholders.

Mr. Winslow said there was a bill pending to regulate the freights on all railroads.

Mr. Madden hoped the amendment would be adopted; but he would like to have it amended further, so as to make it apply to way freights only.

Mr. B. P. Wood accepted the amendment.

Mr. Palmer thought it would be unfair to make the Eric Railway Company adhere to all these way rates, some of them being special rates.

Mr. Madden said be might talk an hour and not give as good reason for the provision as the Senator had for the amendment proposed. He thought it was an act of justice to the people along the line. They should never be allowed to charge for this vast amount of watered stock. He said it was none of his business if the Eric managers gambled in stock. He saked the Senators living along the line of the Central to come up to the work and regulate these rates of freight. He wished that his voice could be heard throughout the length and breadth of the State against what he called this

"INQUITOUS AND DAMMING LEGISLATION."

meat, because the Legislature would have the bower to correct the provision if it worked any in-

The ameadment was lost by a vote of 13 to 14,
Mr. Madden offered an additional section,
providing that hereaster it should not be
lawful for the Eric Railroad Company to tax commerce to pay stockholders or to pay dividends on
any stock not actually paid into the treasury of the
company. He said
THE OBJECT OF THIS LEGISLATURE

ompany. He said

THE OBJECT OF THIS LEGISLATURE

was merely to seize the road for a short time; diminish the expenses by letting the road run down
increase the earnings by enormous charges; pay
dividends on the, stock, and to get an oppertunity
to slice it off on Wall street at a profit. He said
the bill was diocated by stock jobbers. The people
should be proceed against these saarks and
harpies, who intend to run the road for
a few months to fill their own coffers
He asked in heaven's name for some protection
against the "balle" and "bears" of Wall street. He
said if this bill should pass the road might fail inte
the lands of the great manager of the New Yort
Central and Hudson River Railroad. He though
some legistation was needed to prevent that result
Mr. Madeen's amendment was lost by a vote of

should be counted as soon as the polls were closed. He thought that the

MINIONS OF THE WALL STREET STOCK JOBBERS
should be prevented from depriving the stockholdera of their rights by ballot box studing.

Ar. ROBERTSON moved to amend so that the halls
should be open from ten to four on one day only,
He said that, after consultation with gent-emen familiar with the matter, it could all be done in one
day. The amendment was lost.

If, Mappen moved to amend the title by adding at the end of the following words, "and to enable the stockloboers in Wall street to fill their confers
the expense of the people on tac line of railprod." (Laughter.)

Mr. Benspior—That is the law now. (Renewed imputer.) The amendment was lost.

The Committee on the Whole their arose and reported the buil to the Senate.

Mr. D. P. Wood in the Senate, said though the
Oppostuative settle in the Committee of the woole
was past he realewed his amendment to fix the rate
of fares and freight the same as that of 1871. This
was carried by a vote of 14 to 13.

Mr. Madden moved to reconsider the amendment

lation to dividends, which was lost by a vote of 7 to 20.

Mr. Tiemann moved to reconsider the amendment that had been adopted in relation to fixing the rate of fares and freight. The motion was adopted, and the amendment finally lost by a vote of 12 to 12, Tiemann and Woodin changing their votes.

Mr. Madden moved to strike out all after the word "repealed" in the first section. He hoped this amendment would be adopted. It seemed to be word "repeated" in the instruction. It seemed to be amendment would be adopted. It seemed to be THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY. here, he said, to do all they can to put this road into the hands of foreigners, to be under their influence, and to be controlled by British gold just as the British gold controls the question of the tariff.

the hands of foreigners, to be under their influence, and to be controlled by British gold just as the British gold controls the question of the tariff. He knew and could prove that they have sent their money to influence legislation at Washington. The Free Trade League is run under their control, just as this road has been run in the interest of stocknoiders backed up by British gold. He hoped that we would have some little protection; that we would not be entirely at the mercy of these men. Mr. Madden's motion was lost. Mr. Madden renewed his motion to amend the title of the bill by adding the following:—"And to enable the stock-jobbers in Wall street to fill their coffers at the expense of the people residing along the line of said road." Of course this amendment was lost also, Mr. Madden alone voting in favor of it.

Mr. Palmer offered a resolution as an amendment to the second section relating to the time of holding the election, providing that there should be no limit to the time when the election should cease.

Mr. Madden said be thought there was a determination to hold the polls open, so that these inspectors could stuff the ballot box. He was opposed to the nation to recommit, and opposed to striking the amendment out. The holder of 10,000 shares, he said, is entitled to but one vote, and the stockholders can all vote in an hand; but these people are all fearful that they will not own the stock. That is the difficulty. If we are to have this kind of legislation, for heaven's sake let us have honest elections. These men are permitted to elect just as they pleased, to elect whom they please for directors, He maintained that this Legislature had no right to give a minority of the stockholders and the inspectors the right to stuff their ballot boxes. He hoped these amendments would not prevail, and on the question he demanded the yeas had fanys.

Mr. Palmer understood the proper motion was for him to move to strike out the amendment made by the Senator from the Twenty-ninth (Mr. Bowen), fixing the lime of

Air. PALMER understood the proper motion was for him to move to strike out the amendment made by the Senator from the Twenty-ninth (Mr. Bowen, fixing the time at which the polis would open and close.

Mr. Bowns did not desire to embarrass this bill. If this was stricken out he said then there would be no restriction whatever. These inspectors can close the halis in thirty minutes, and the parties owing stock will have nothing to say as to how long the halis shall remain open. It seemed to him that ten or eleven hours would be a sufficient time in which to

He would give them until nine o'clock. Let us have this clection closed and the vote canvassed and announced in one day. Let us have an honest election. Don't let us have a night intervene between the time of the closing of the polis and the counting of the vote. Let us have this vote canvassed by daylight. No one could find any fault with a provision of this kind.

Mr. Madder desired to say that these men did not wish an honest election. Why, in the name of Heaven, if you are in lavor of reform in this road, do you not allow them to have an honest election? He believed there was a sinister motive concenied in the very strenuous and very urgent advocacy of the provisions of this bill. But he would not impugn the motives of Senators upon this floor. He believed there was a senting entire the ballot box. He believed the provisions of this bill. But he would not impugn the motives of Senators upon this floor. He believed they were sincere. He believed there was a GREAT BIG COLORED GENTLEMAN HIDDEN IN THE FENCE.

The advocates of this measure are afraid that Jay Gould and his friends own the stock, and in order to ucfeat him they want a chance to stiff the ballot box. He believed the remained of the number of shares found on the books of the company.

Mr. Benepic thought there was great force in the objection offered here that there is no limit to the action of the number of shares found on the books of the company.

Mr. Benepic thought have him to refer the subs

that position. He had not the least fear that inspectors would be appointed who would not keep the polis open as long as votes were ready to be received, and who would not close them after the votes were all in. It seemed to him that the amendment was entirely unnecessary.

Mr. Murphy considered that this was an important question. The Eric Railway Company was one of the largest corporations in the State—the largest in point of slock, having a capital of \$80,000,000. with \$00,000 shares, it was not at hour's anail to hold an election of a company holding such an amont of stock. It was not the election of a county banking institution holding shares to the amount of \$3,000 or \$400,000 to vote upon. We know from experience that it has taken several days to poll the votes of one of our largest companies. He believed the Central Road, if he was correctly informed, it took four days to canvass the stock. In the case of a contested election it becomes the duty of the shares proposed to be voted upon. He could see very readily that it might require several days to accompilat an election in this company in case it was contested. The polls should open at a reasonable hour, say at ten A. M., and remain open until four or five o'clock in the afternoon, and be kept open from day to day until the vote was completed, at which time the insuectors shall close the poll. I move to adjourn in order to prepare an amendment in relation to this subject.

The motion was lost and Mr. Palmer's amendment was adopted.

Mr. ROSERTSON then moved that the report of the

Mr. Robertson then moved that the report of the committee ornering the bill to a third reading be agreed to. The motion provailed, and, after a little fillibustering about the question of adjournment, the Senate finally adjourned until to-morrow morning.

REPORT OF THE WOOD COMMITTEE.

How Jay Gould and Boss Tweed Helped Senator James Wood in the Whiskey Business-Generous Treatment of a Friend of Erie-Possible Items in the Tax Levy and the "Contingent Fund"-Wood's "Conduct Inconsistent with His Position as Senator."

At the close of the debate on the Erie bili in the senate Senator Allen, who had, previous to the de-bate, endeavored to get permission to make a report, but was ruled out of order, presented the report of the special committee appointed to inves-tigate the charges preferred against Senator James Wood. As soon as the report with the evidence was sent up to the Clerk's desk, a motion was made to adjourn; but after a little by play and counter motions had been indulged in by those who were hungry for their dinner, a motion that the report be read prevailed. Senator Lord, the democratic member of the committee, then rose and explained why his name had not been appended to the report. He said that the sessions of the committee had been held with closed doors, against his earnest protestations, and that he had not been able to attend all in its entirety, and therefore he considered it but right that he should be allowed to bring in a sepa-

carefully in print,

was then read. It is as foliows:—
TO THE SENATE:—
On the 11th day of January last a resolution was adopted by the Senate, of which the following is a copy:—
Resolved, That Senators Ames, Allen and Lord be and they are hereby appointed a committee to investigate and report uon the charges contained in the New York Telbuse of the 4th inst., against Senator James Wood, with power to send for persons and papers.

In pursuance of that resolution the committee at once proceeded to the performance of the duties thereby imposed, and summoned before it a number of witnesses, who are all the persons who had any information upon the subject, so far as the committee was able to accertain.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS.

any information upon the subject, so far as the committee was able to ascertain.

WHAT THE EVIDENCE SHOWS.

The following case appears to be established by the evidence:—Senator James Wood was first elected to the Senate of this State from the Thirtieth district in November, 1889, at which time he resided in November, 1889, at which time he resided in November, 1889, at which time he resided in the county of Lavingston, where he has resided, with the exception of one or two short intervals, for twenty-five years and upwards. During that period the relations of Mr. Wood and one Henry Chamberlain were and up to the present time have been of the most intimate character, especially in their business transactions. In the year 1846 Chamberlain, having previously resided at York, near Geneseo, removed to the latter place and entered into copartnershin with Mr. Wood as two practice of the 18W at Ueneseo, which was continued there until the spring of the year 1858, at which time wood and Chamberlain formed a connection whe have business in the city of New York. This latter arrangement continued only about one year, when, for some reason, Mr. Wood left the concern and returned to Geneseo, and there continued the law business, Chamberlain remaining in New York and continuing the law business there until about 1862 or 1863, when he commenced the business of Distilling on RECTIFYING WHISKEY and dealing in liquors, and continued in that business until the present time, with the exception of about one year. During the course of the employment of Chamberlain in that

ing Liquors, and the other the National Company for Purifying Wines and Liquors in the United States, Engiand and France, by some patented process, of which companies Chamberian for several years was the treasurer. One of these companies was organized with a nominal capital of \$100,000, with only a portion of the capital of a \$100,000, with only a portion of the capital of a \$100,000, with only a portion of the capital of each paid in The companies mentioned were substantially one business or interest atthough nominally different, and in the course of conducting the same Chamberlain contrived to secure in the name of Mr. Wood, \$47,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of the Stock of the New York Company and \$34,000 of New York Company and York New York and Gould respectively was used, except that about \$3,000 of the Gould money was used, yow doed for his private purposes outsade that business. It appears that

In REGARD TO THE WHISKEY

business there was no agreement or understanding between when you are the young the York New York and Gould money was used, you want to the York New York and Gould the young the York New York and Gould the York New York and York New York And Help the York York New York And York New York And York New York And Yo

It appears that when Mr. Wood first came to the Senate, in January, 1870, Mr. William M. Tweed, then a member of the Senate, and Mr. Wood were strangers to each other; that they soon became acquainted, and Mr. Wood during the session of that year supported in the Senate measures brought lorward and urged by Mr. Tweed known as the tax levy and the city charter. After the close of that session Mr. Wood applied to Mr. Tweed for a loan of money, which Tweed granted, and advanced to Wood, as Tweed states, in August, but as Wood states, in September, the sum of \$15,000, for which it is claimed by both Wood and

any sort for the repayment of the morteys so vanced, nor was it any part of their regular ness to make loans of money upon any security the 1st of January, 1870, and up to the time o Wood's first appearance in the senate his retion in rezard to business credit generally was good for sums such as it is claimed was loan him by Gould and Tweed, although shown by Mr. Chamberlain's and Mr. Wood's mony that at that time he (Wood) was worth \$25,000 to \$30,000. That the committee was us to ascertain by any evidence other than that of Wood the source from which he received the Samus deposited to his credit in the Bowling 6 Savings Bank, being \$5,000, \$300, \$4,050 \$4,000, except that Chamberlain testifies the deposited the \$500, and that it was received by out of that fliquor business. Mr. Wood tes mat he borrowed the \$5,000 of the same A Bradner referred to by Gould in his svidence, the lime it appears to have been deposited which he gave Bradner his note; the was borrowed of Bradner to enable (Wood) to purchase certain mortanges outstanding, given by one Rael Blake, which gares he subsequently obtained, paying the about \$4,600, and which he assigned to Brad or

deposited, as appears by the account. By the books of that bank it appears that there was deposited therein, between the 1st day of April, 1870, and the 1st day of May, 1871, to the credit of Mr. Wood, \$23,350, and that there still remains to his credit therein \$2,150 st. It does not appear that the account was st any time overdrawn.

A letter written in July, 1871, was prounced, which contained in it a slip, partially printed, partially written, purporting to have been sent by some bank in New York to Mr. Tweed, notifying him (Tweed) that Mr. Wood's note for \$15,000 would labe on see day named it the slip. The LETTER FROM TWEED TO WOOD is a notice that he (Wood) would see by the enclosed notice that his (Wood's) note would fall due at the time therein stated and requesting him to provide for its payment. Mr. Wood also produced before the committee, in Tweed's handwriting, except the signature, a promissory note, dated in September, 1870, signed by Mr. Wood, for \$15,000, payable at three months from its date, which Mr. Wood state time that Mr. Tweed originally advanced him the \$15,000, and which he claimed he had taken up by renewal.

PERSONS OF LARGE NOTORISTY
in connection with developments and transactions
growing out of the governmental affairs of the city
of New York. No greater rate of interest was altowed by tust bank upon deposits of the character
of the one is question than is customarily allowed
by all of the best banks of that city; and Arr. Wood
states that he was not aware, when he made the
deposits, that he would one niowed any interest on
them. It appears by the testimony of Mr. Hagh
riastings that shortly before Mr. Wood otalende the
said astvance from Mr. Gould Mr. Wood oremarked
to hastings he desired to do some banking business in New York, and requested
to be advised as to what bank he
should apply for that purpose; that Mr. Hastings,
as he says, knowing art. Wood to be acquainted
with Henry Smith, castanily suggested that Mr.
Wood should work to committee the committee of the consequence of the witnesses to have any express
connection with any specific acts by Mr. Wood as a member of the Legislature; yet has applying ordinary
tests and seeking for inducements warranting the
Concession's Made by Tweed and Gould
of Mr. Wood as it is hought is justified upon an
investigation of this character, it seems that but one
consistent conclusion can be arrived at, which is
that Mr. Wood has received from these men money in
large amounts, which they would not have adyanced to him had they not believed that they
could thereby Fespectively derive advantages
through Mr. Wood's action or position as a legislator, of an improper character, and which they cond
on otherwise accomplish through him, and at least
piace aim in a dependent and enharrass in goalitou.
Although it does not appear that Mr. Wood was
called upon as Senator to, or did take any action
upon any measure pending in that Legislature in
which Mr. Wood's action or pos

The Senate adjourned immediately after the read-ing of the report, without taking any action upon it. The blee is, however, that it will be saved all trouble in the matter by Mr. Wood sending in his resignation to the Secretary of State.